



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Permission having been obtained to transmit Letters relating to the Institution, through the Post Office, *Free of Expence*: those applying for Cow-Pock Matter, are requested to direct as follows:

"On the business of the Cow-Pock Institution,  
DR. LABATT, Secretary,  
No. 55, Sackville Street."

And such Letters to be sent under cover, addressed thus:

"EDWARD S. LEES, Esq.  
General Post-Office, Dublin."

*For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.*

**I**NQUIRER has, with great propriety, brought before the view of the public the two jarring or contradictory accounts which have been published, in the *Belfast*, and in the *Gentleman's Almanack*, respecting the eclipse which is to take place the latter end of the ensuing month, for the laudable purpose of ascertaining which of them, if either, is correct. Agreeably, therefore, to his request, I shall attempt to place the subject in a clear point of view, so as to enable him at any time to know with certainty when an eclipse is to happen, whether it will be *solar* or *lunar*.

An eclipse of the sun, is occasioned by the moon, which is an opaque body, being interposed between the earth and the sun; but such interposition cannot take place at any other time than that of *new moon*, hence it is evident, that no eclipse of the sun can possibly take place at any other time; and as there will be an eclipse on the 29th of next month, but the *new moon* not being at the same time, that cannot be a *solar eclipse*.

An eclipse of the moon is occasioned by the earth being in a right line between the sun and moon, and preventing the light of the former from shining on the latter, and rendering her luminous; but the earth is not in this situation at any other time than at that of *full moon*, consequently there can be no eclipse of the moon but at the time of *full*,—and we find that the middle of the ensuing eclipse and time of full moon differ but six minutes, of course the eclipse must be *lunar*, as announced in the *Belfast Al-*

BELFAST MAG. NO. VIII.

manack. The error committed in the *Gentleman's Almanack* on this subject, is, in my opinion, merely typographical, and not to be attributed to the calculator. G. T.

*Belfast, March 12, 1809.*

*For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT OF THE BARONY OF ARMAGH.  
*Concluded from p. 98, No. VII.*

**T**HE origin of this establishment will be found in the extracts from *Harris' Hibernica*, which are subjoined in the appendix to this work; but the school was not actually endowed till the reign of Charles I, as appears from the statutes.

From the earliest accounts of literature in Ireland it appears, that the city of Armagh was famous for learning; and church discipline was studied here with great exactness. It is said, so eminent was the College of Armagh for learned divines, that, in a synod, held in the abbey of Clane, in the county of Kildare, anno 1162, which consisted of the archbishop of Armagh, twenty-six bishops, and numerous abbots, it was decreed, under a solemn act, that no student should be admitted a professor of theology in the national church, who had not a certificate of his having duly graduated in the College of Armagh. And, in the *Monasticon Hibernicum*, it is copied from the *Annals of Innisfallen*, that "Roderic O'Conchobhair, king of Connaught, anno 1169, to advance learning in this university, granted to the head master an additional annual pension of ten oxen, and bound his successors to fulfil the said grant, on condition that a public school should be there kept open for all scholars from every part of Ireland and Scotland." In Sir James Ware's *Antiquities of Ireland*, he quotes, on the statement of Florence M'Carthy, that the number of students at one time exceeded seven thousand.

The instances, which I mentioned, of Lord Rokeby's regard for the prosperity of Armagh were gratefully felt by the inhabitants, and called forth their public spirit in an eminent degree. New streets were built, and all the offensive obstacles to improvement, or which this city had